THE MOROCCO WAR.

HOW SPAIN WAS AND IS—SOLDIERS, RAW AND COOKED—CUBAN OUTLOOKS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Feb. 19, 1860.

Ten days ago the Spanish steamer Marsella, in which I came from Malaga to Marseilles, touched at Barcelona. It was the third day of the fête in honor of the capture of Tetuan. The broad streets and alamedas, of which the city may well be proud, were hung with the Spanish colors. The same red and yellow flowed from many mast-heads, in banners and arches and festoons—people thronged the plazas; and in every café and chocolateria were smoking, Spaniards taking their wine, coffee or chocolate, and talking it over. Before some of the public buildings and theaters were wax figures of the Queen, such as had been carried about in triumphal processions on the previous day. Here a giant walked on a platform before a motly crowd of soldiers, dons, señoras, and señoritas, the poorest marketman jostling the richest and noblest caballero; here the latest and fullest bulletins were cried by the blind men, who are the only newspaper venders in Spain—at least they are in Seville, Granada, Cadiz, and Barcelona; at Madrid the journals are not sold in the streets Everywhere was good humor and joyfulness. Only the unlit candles in every window, awaiting sunset, looked as if the good time were yet to come. Barcelona evidently believes, as does Madrid, I am told, that at the end of the Moorish War the halcyon days of Spain will return. How, one sees not, since Spain, under the Moors, was greater in almost all respects than she has been since they were driven out of her borders. "Carrying the war into Africa" is not always a sure road to the blessings of a peaceful civilization.

I did not go over to Ceuta, although it would have been easy to do so from Gibraltar; but it would have cost more time, money, and strength than I could afford, as the camp was seven or eight leagues inland. Moreover, no one who had been across had seen anything worth while. One reported a squadron of Moorish cavalry in the distance, and a battle-field on which lay some wounded artillery wagons. Another managed to get to the front lines, where he saw two Moors killed. The day for the capture of Tetuan had been fixed so often, that one could not be guided by rumors respecting it. But I have seen the war in Spain in its reflections and results present and proximate; and perhaps these are as interesting to your readers as any description of mere fighting from my pen would be.

I have seen the raw material of which Spanish soldiers are made, and the manufactured article. There is a great difference between the two. The 200 or 300 recruits who littered the deck of the Marsella on her passage from Malaga to Alicante, fresh from their mothers, with white cotton knapsacks on their backs—the most primitive of knapsacks—many of them without stockings, all of them in clothing too thin to be any protection against the cold, in age averaging not more than sixteen, not a few being less than fifteen, and scarcely one over eighteen, the merest and rawest boys in the world, made one think of Falstaff, and constantly mutter, not without pity: "Food for powder; poor fellows, "food for powder." The quality of another hundred who took ship with me from Seville to Cadiz was a little better, and their years a little more advanced, and their scanty clothing eked out with blankets. A fillibuster would match himself against 25 of such creatures, were they garrisoning Cuba. But the fillibuster had better think twice before he sets sail from New-York. The Spanish soldiers, as *The London Times* has told you more than once, are among the best armed, best disciplined, and best officered troops in the world. I saw a large detachment at Malaga, drilling upon the beach, where the surface was extremely uneven, and I never saw troops go through a series of evolutions so well anywhere; in effect, they did everything that they were likely to be expected to do on the field—singly, in small companies, and together.

Everything, from the bayonet charge, the advance of one line before another to fire, the retreat, the formation of squares, or of columns to the march, and the halt, was done in perfect order and with a unanimity of action which was marvelous. It could not have been bettered. As for his arms, the Spanish soldier carries, in addition to a knife and a revolver, I believe, a better musket, I am told, than the English or the French; and such would be my judgment. It is heavy but the bearer is accustomed to heavy weights; and in the mere matter of endurance, of fatigue, and privation, is a match, I am sure, for any soldier in the world. He is accustomed to live on bread and water, and a little weak wine, with garlic or olives for a relish. He is wonderfully temperate. Out of 1,500 soldiers who were quartered for several weeks in Malaga, not one was seen in the slightest degree intoxicated; while in Gibraltar one could not walk a block without meeting a drunken soldier or sailor. He is accustomed to long journeys; and although smaller in stature than the French, as the French are shorter than the English or Americans, his face has a look of determination; and one feels that he can fight pretty well on a pinch, as this war seems to have proved. At the same time, I am not prepared to affirm, as did a countryman long domesticated in Madrid, that the capacity to live on less and to make longer marches, implies the capacity to fight better than French, English, or Americans. But the Bowery boys would do well to remember that two-thirds of the 40,000 men who garrison Cuba are not ragged caballeros, but troops, thoroughly armed, thoroughly disciplined, and excellently officered. The officers are, I may add, almost half a head taller than the men on the average, and are evidently intelligent masters of their trade. The dress of the Spanish soldier is neat and warm—a handsome brown coat, and overcoat with a red collar, a sheepskin cap faced with black leather, a pair of blue trowsers, stout leathern gaiters and shoes, forming the usual uniform. In age, the troops engaged in actual service compare very well with the French, I should judge.

How account for this discrepancy between the raw material and the manufactured article? Another fact may help us to a reason. From the Province of Granada, containing a population of between 400,000 and 500,000, upward of 4,000 conscripts had been drawn between the commencement of hostilities and the 1st of February; and latterly the boys and fathers of families had been called into service. Spain has been putting forth all her strength, and she feels the tension in every part of the body politic. Before the first blow was struck in Africa, she had a large surplus in her treasury; she was beginning to develop her internal resources; and foreign capital was flowing in to help on her progress in point of civilization. Railroads were building in all parts of the Kingdom, and her rich coal and iron mines were, it was thought, about to be opened. Now, work on the railway routes is all but suspended, and English and French capital is flying homeward. To go into particulars, there are railroads now running, all completed within two or three years, from Madrid to Alicante, and to Valencia, with a branch to Toledo; from Madrid, a part at least of the distance to Saragossa, from Cadiz to Xeres, from Seville to Cordova, and from Barcelona two-thirds of the way to Gerona—in all not far from 400 miles. There is also a railway on the northern coast between Bilbao, I believe, and some point toward Santander, to which city it was tending rapidly when it was decided to invade Morocco. At numerous points between Irun, in the north-eastern corner of Spain, and Burgos, there are traces of work on the road that is to bring Madrid within forty hours of Paris, if it shall ever be finished. Here a bridge is thrown across a stream, here a long embankment runs to a hill which must eventually be tunneled, and there stops. Here a few laborers are shoveling, and at one point the rails are actually laid for a few rods; at the side of the highway, I may add, before a blacksmith's shop, lay half-a-dozen car-wheels and bodies—the first perhaps ever made in Spain, the carriages on running roads being English or French. The full amount of stock has been taken for a railway from Malaga to Cordova, but nothing more is done. There is no money, and there is no telling when there will be an interval of internal quiet sufficiently long to render railway building practicable; for there have been many threats of revolution since General O'Donnell crossed the Straits. A gentleman connected with the Bilbao Railroad was in Madrid in December, vainly striving to obtain capital to help on the enterprise. The *Credit Mobilier* hesitates, under the circumstances, and many of the English and French engineers and contractors who have the contemplated railways in charge, have been thrown out of employment.* When Spain shall sufficiently recover from the present strain upon her resources, to be where she was six months ago, is a question.

Another pregnant fact is that the prices of almost all the necessaries of life have doubled in the large cities, at least since Queen Isabel concluded to spend what was in her treasury in Morocco, because she did not know, according to a Madrid *on dit*, how else to dispose of it. Spain, from having been one of the cheapest countries for a traveller in Europe, has become one of the dearest, if not the dearest. Steamers and diligences are exorbitant in their charges, and the former are uncertain as to their time—even more so than before the war, since the Government has a habit of taking off any one from any line to serve as a transport—a habit which does not tend to increase the comfort of the traveler while waiting at an expensive and disagreeable port, or while voyaging in a vessel used the day before for the carriage of wounded and cholera-smitten men.

Are we then to believe the assertion of *The London Times*, that this war will cost Spain Cuba? Perhaps, but I doubt. Spanish pride seems to increase in inverse ratio to property. The poorest beggar approaches you as an equal, and takes off his hat with Castilian courtesy. He is not too proud to beg, but he is too proud to be beggarly. Cuba is the one transatlantic gem in the Spanish crown; the wearer will not sell it; she will not leave it at the mercy of a thief; the poorer she gets, the stronger will be her hold upon this souvenir of a glorious past. It will be long before she discovers her poverty, and still longer before she is willing to make so great a sacrifice to enrich herself, and disclose to others her condition. She will use Cuba as the northern peasant uses his cloak: it puts him on a footing with those who wear velvet doublets and a shirt. Did we all agree that we want Cuba, I am sure that we could not get it; and John Brown will preserve us from unanimity of desire until the fruit drops of itself, if drop it will, into our ready lap.

* The telegraph from Cadiz to Cuba is now only talked of by enthusiastic gentlemen, who hope to have the job.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 17, 1860.

The Judiciary of the State escapes any actual overhauling at the hands of the present Legislature, the Justices of the Peace, even, being unmolested. Two propositions were introduced for amending the Constitution, but they both failed. The first was to elect the Judges of the Probate and Insolvency Court by the people, for terms to be fixed by law, and the second was to annul the article which authorizes the Governor and Council, and either branch of the Legislature, to require the Supreme Court to give opinions on important questions of law and on "solemn occasions." As long ago as 1820 Joseph Story and Lemuel Shaw declared themselves against the continuance of this power, and in 1853 nearly all the Judges and lawyers who were in the Constitutional Convention took the same ground. In the House, this year, the only man who has held the office of Judge, viz: Mr. Bishop of Lenox, voted and spoke in favor of striking out the article. The debate, however, took on a personal and political character. The Democrats saw in it an attempt by the Abolitionists to strike at the Governor, because he had made a stand against negro militia; the Governor's peculiar friends not unreasonably took the same view, and the fogies, young and old, exercised their power of inertia with surprising effect. I heard a young lawyer speak of the proposition as "Jacobinism." That I should live to hear Lemuel Shaw accused of being a Jacobin!

The failure of the amendment to elect Judges of Probate by the people may be attributed partly to the fact that it is now a pretty easy matter to get rid of the Judges of our inferior Courts by legislation, which is a speedier process than constitutional amendment. When we want to get rid of an unpopular bench of Judges, all we have to do is to abolish the Court. Gov. Banks has appointed forty Judges or more within the last three years. The tenure is uncertain enough to suit the most inveterate hater of the Judiciary.

The House voted on Tuesday, 102 to 97, to amend the Militia laws by striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs, and the next day passed the bill to be engrossed, 78 to 69. The bill will encounter further opposition, and is quite likely to fail of reaching the Governor, who, I suppose, stands ready to kill it, as he did at the last session. The discussion which has taken place in the Legislature and out of it, since the veto, will probably result in the passage of the law before a great while, and I think Congress might well employ some of its leisure in the examination of the subject, with the purpose of enacting a law which shall be entitled to some degree of respect. The law of 1792, which our Supreme Court tells us we must implicitly follow, has been a dead letter here ever since 1840, if not longer, and it receives no greater degree of respect in other States. Mr. Pierce of Dorchester, in a speech on this subject, which exhibited the results of much research and study, showed that twenty States had in some particular disregarded the law as to the description of persons who are to be enrolled. The law of Congress prescribes that free able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be enrolled. Some of the States omit the qualification "free;" others the qualification "citizens;" others the qualification "able-bodied;" others the qualification as to age. Georgia admits *aliens* by express enactment. Texas admits free colored men, saying nothing about color; Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Iowa and Maryland omit the word "free;" and South Carolina, by the law of 1794, admits *aliens, free negroes, Indians and mulattoes!* Missouri and Delaware have no laws on the subject, thus following out the doctrine of the Prigg case, which was that State laws to carry out the legislation of the United States, are null and void. But perhaps this doctrine will be held not to embrace any subject except that of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Pierce also brought to light a quotation from Rufus King, which contradicts point blank the language of Judge Shaw in the opinion given on this subject at the request of Gov. Banks. The Chief Justice and his associates gravely inform the public that "organizing the militia obviously in-"cludes the power of determining who shall com-"pose the body known as the militia." This dogmatic declaration is not only in defiance of the dictionaries, Webster and Worcester, but contrary to the express declaration of Mr. King, who, upon being asked what the Committee meant by "organ-"ize, arm, and discipline the militia," replied that "by organizing, the Committee meant *proportioning* "*the officers and men;* by arming, specifying the "kind, size, and caliber of arms; and by disciplin-"ing, prescribing the manual exercise, evolutions, "&c." This definition by Mr. King was given in the Convention which framed the Constitution, while this article was under consideration, and is perfectly conclusive as to its meaning. Yet the entire opinion of the Supreme Court is based on their gratuitous assumption as to the meaning of the word "organize."

My statement of ex-Governor Boutwell's position in relation to the Presidential nomination at Chicago, needs some modification. He will support Mr. Seward until, and unless, he is satisfied that there is not a *reasonable* chance of his election if nominated. I do not think Gov. Seward's friends can find fault with this position, acted on in good faith. It is my impression that if Mr. S. fails to receive the nomination, it will be because his friends withdraw him, and not because his enemies drive him off. Our Massachusetts delegation, of which I wrote last week, is well selected in one respect. It represents the four parties out of which the Republican party is formed, Mr. Andrew being a Free-Soiler, Mr. Kellogg a Whig, Mr. Boutwell a Democrat, and Mr. Comins an American. This selection is mainly accidental, the delegates, so far as I know, not having considered the subject of the previous political relations of the candidates; but it serves to show how well the party is consolidated in the State, and of what materials it is made up.

The political news from New-Hampshire is not calculated to encourage *The Boston Courier*, which predicted the other day that four of the New-England States would go for the Democrats this year. If called upon to give names, a week ago, *The Courier* would probably have specified New-Hampshire as one of the four. It will hardly venture to claim that State now, and I have confidence that it will be equally disappointed with regard to Rhode Island and Connecticut. It will then have only Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts left. You are as near to Vermont as we are, and can judge as well what the Democratic chances are in that State. Maine, in spite of Peck's defalcations and stealings, will probably come out right. And as to Massachusetts, 50,000 Republican majority is the smallest number we can put up with. A considerable portion of the 120,000 non-voters, upon whom *The Courier* has been calling every week or two, will be out this year, and four out of five of them will vote the Republican ticket.

The result in New-Hampshire, by the way, must be a pretty startling reminder to the Hon. Caleb Cushing to put his house in order, and prepare for the coming of the "man on horseback" who is to subvert our institutions. He has impliedly agreed, if Connecticut follows the example of New-Hampshire, to put his property up at auction, and sell it at even a ruinous sacrifice. I do not apprehend any very serious panic, however. It is many years since our Legislature had so many private projects for speculation and money-making before it. The lobby is uncommonly active; the horse-railroad men spend money freely; the mercantile interests are lively, and manufactures are seeking new facilities and encouragements. Even the proprietors of the two great rival dictionaries are supposed to be willing to invest a few copies of their "best" editions in gifts to members of the Senate and House, with the expectation that the cause of letters will continue to flourish a spell longer. These things indicate a fearful state of indifference to the danger which Mr. Cushing foresees, or a lack of confidence in his predictions. I think he will find customers for all his paying stocks at a good figure.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN NEW-JERSEY—POLITICS, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, March 19, 1860.

This State exhibits every symptom of a determination to plunge into a new career of railroad progress. The present may be called the Railroad Legislature. It has passed some charters whose extraordinary provisions have made one class of citizens stand aghast, while it has rejected others to the confounding of another class. I am not a member of the lobby, do not know their secrets, eat none of their fine dinners, drink none of their wine, nor gorge at their midnight suppers. Yet even so quiet a spectator can pick up at the street corners, in the crowded bar-rooms of an evening, and especially in the local press, a fund of information as to how the current sets, and why it sets in this or that direction. There is a scum on the surface whose drift cannot be mistaken. To-day it floats in one direction, while to-morrow it changes right about and floats the other way. Its motive power must be concealed beneath the surface, yet most lookers-on could be sworn that they could truly describe it, notwithstanding the concealment. I make no doubt that those who have dabbled in these dirty waters have found that there was money at the bottom. Our soothsayers are so positive on this point, and they repeat their convictions in my ears so constantly, that, adding what I see to what I thus hear, it is natural for me to be by this time decided in my belief that every man has his price. That some have got it there can be no doubt, but whose money it was, and whose it now is, this deponent leaves. Members of our Legislature get only $1 50 a day now. For the first forty days of the session they received $3, but after that they are cut down one-half. Now, if this absurb economy can be corrected by levying contributions on the lobby, it is worth while to remain here longer, even at the insignificant figure of $1 50 per day, with postage stamps extra. Innocent people think the Legislature stays here on these low wages merely for the benefit of the hotel-keepers; but I have my own opinion on that subject.

Chief-Justice Green has been confirmed as Chancellor, an office vacant nearly two years—kept so by the Democratic Senate till now—in the vain hope of coercing the nomination of the late incumbent of that stripe. This long hiatus has done incalculable pecuniary injury to hundreds of people, made the twenty-one Sheriffs in the State lose all their profits, and caused a frightful accumulation of business. But Judge Green is a legal disciplinarian, prompt, laborious, and, being in the prime of life, will bring up this leeway in short order. He is an old Whig, now Republican, and not committed pro or con as regards the great railroad question which underlies all others just now.

The House has passed the bill for a railroad from Millstone to the Delaware River, thus giving the New-Jersey Company a clean cut from Jersey City across the State, thence to connect with Philadelphia by a road in Pennsylvania already chartered. But the Senate Committee have reported against it. Other projects are yet to come forward, but it is doubtful if any of them can be carried. Mr. Stevens's road from Newark seems to have absorbed all the real interest of the session.

The greatest opposition will be made by the New-Jersey Railroad Company to Mr. Stevens building his road from Newark to Hoboken. You may look to seeing it carried into the courts the moment a move is made toward commencing it. Should the former be defeated, it will then go to the Supreme Court at Washington, thus requiring years before the monopoly right of the former can be either affirmed or set aside. The presumption with most persons is, that the bridge monopoly over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, as now held by the New-Jersey Railroad, is as absolute now as it was when granted, in 1790. This very question, the turning-point of the whole controversy, has been pronounced upon years ago, by a dozen of the highest legal characters in the State, friends, too, of Mr. Stevens, who have delivered written opinions in favor of the bridge monopoly. Yet the Legislature has just said that it may be abrogated by paying damages. Now, the point is this: that if one monopoly may thus be abolished, then all others may be; and, if they be, then free railroads and free bridges will be inaugurated throughout New-Jersey. On the other hand, if the bridge monopoly of the New-Jersey Company should be sustained by the courts, then all other monopolies must be sustained also. They all stand on the same platform, and must stand or fall together. But the peculiarity of the case is, that now, for the first time, this long-mooted question will come into court for adjudication. How or when it will end, even a wise man cannot say. But the exclusive privileges of the Camden and Amboy Company expire in 1869. It would not surprise me to see the decision staved off until that remote day.

The Spring elections, held last week throughout the State, have shown clear gains for the Opposition. It is a great mistake to count out New-Jersey among the States not certain for the Chicago nominee. We have whittled down our creed to a single article, and that is, that we go for that nominee, be he who he may. It is true we have our preferences, but we are determined to sink them all, and move forward under a common flag to a common victory. The personal and local embarrassments which humiliated us in 1856, have all disappeared. Efforts to resuscitate them have been made, and have failed. The masses who then supported Fillmore have abandoned all sympathy with a third party, and mingle and vote harmoniously, cemented into one patriotic Opposition. As such they carried the State last year, and are certain to do better next time.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE SHOE TRADE STAGNANT—LEWIS C. LEVIN—A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT—INVASION OF THE GROGSHOPS—MORE DOCTORS—CHARLESTON NO GO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1860.

Of all the great manufacturing interests of this city and its vicinity, the shoe and leather business is probably suffering more depression than any other. It is evident now that too many hands have been employed in shoemaking, and too many shoes made for a year past, the ability of the country to consume being all the while diminishing. Stocks a year old are now on hand in some quarters, for which there is no sale at a loss of 10 per cent, or even more. Production having been maintained, in hopes of better prices, which have not been realized, employers and journeymen are mutual sufferers. The latter cannot live at the wages paid them, and the former cannot afford to add to their losses by giving more. Hence the wide-spread strikes. No doubt this excessive production has been mainly stimulated by the introduction of sewing-machines, of which great numbers are now used The manufacturer who first used them, cheapened the cost of his shoes some 3 or 4 cents per pair, and could thus undersell his neighbors. These, in succession, were driven either to adopt them or abandon the business. This led to an over-production under any condition of the country, but most disastrous when met by its present inability to consume as formerly. The South and South-West are the only buyers in this market now. The West has for two years been a light customer, and can do but little to relieve the market. The New-England strike will not advance the price of shoes. Its effect will be to relieve a glutted market, by gradually reducing the stock by the consumption of the next six months. This is what all parties here are seeking to effect. The production falling off so largely as at present by the discharge of journeymen, and the refusal of others to work, a more active demand is counted on this Fall, and possibly an advance in prices. Though the South has always manufactured a portion of its own shoes, and is seeking to produce more now, yet it will be long in making itself independent of the North. Many journeymen have migrated thither from this region, but they generally return to their old quarters after a week's trial. The leather trade, a vast interest here, is of course suffering with the shoemakers. Stocks are accumulating, and the tanners are debating how they may better their condition by lessening their production. But the prospect all round is a dull one for the next half year.

On Wednesday last death closed the career of Lewis C. Levin, after a long decline of his physical and mental faculties. He was a native of Charleston, and came here some twenty years ago. His education was elaborate, his talents brilliant, and his eloquence most remarkable. As a speaker on behalf of temperance, he drew together the largest audiences. But he was most conspicuous and most popular as a politician. In 1843 he joined the then young Native American party here, and became one of its most impassioned advocates and orators. His public appeals were always responded to with vociferous sympathy, while among the foreigners, against whom they were specially leveled, they excited the deepest indignation. In May, 1844, while thus speaking in the open air, in Kensington, the meeting was attacked by the excited foreigners, fired on, and Shiffler, Rhinedollar, and others, killed outright, while others were grievously wounded. From this cold-blooded outrage flowed the bitter feeling of retaliation which glutted itself in the destruction of churches, and murderous combat in Queen street in the succeeding July. Yet on these occasions, no one used more herculean efforts than Mr. Levin to check the fury of the Native Americans. During this exciting time he published *The Daily Sun*, a penny paper, which, under his management, obtained a vast circulation. The year following Mr. Levin was elected to Congress from the district from which the Navy Yard has elected Tom Florence, and was afterward reëlected. But he made no figure there. Congress laughed at his appeals, and could not be made to believe that any good could come out of Native Americanism. As a statesman he was nothing; but he stood high as a good, companionable fellow, possessing a miraculous talent for borrowing money from his friends, with a memory for returning it as bad as Sheridan's. Of latter years poor Levin had broken down entirely, body and mind both becoming wrecked, and he had quietly subsided from public observation.

A purse of $150 having been offered for the best plan for a paid Fire Department for this city, the surprising number of 35 manuscripts were sent in to the Committee who made the offer. The premium was awarded to Mr. Thomas M. Elkinton. It is proposed that our Fire Department shall consist of 16 steamers, and become a branch of the City Government, managed by a Board of nine Fire Commissioners, three to be appointed by the Mayor or Councils, three by the Judges of the several Courts, and three by the Board of Underwriters, thus taking and keeping the whole thing out of danger of being degraded to a partisan level. The annual cost will be $90,000, half to be paid by the City Treasury, and half by the Board of Underwriters. All the volunteer companies now owning steamers will be invited to send in proposals for selling their houses and apparatus at an appraised valuation, and in this way the new organization will be promptly put in working order. The whole plan is in the hands of parties who will in a short time give us such a paid Department as this city has long demanded.

An unexampled consternation has prevailed among the keepers of our unlicensed rum-shops for a fortnight past. An official crusade of the worst kind—for them—has been inaugurated; and last week they were brought up by scores for trial. Most of them pleaded guilty, whereupon Judge Ludlow laid his heavy hand on each offender with an energy that compelled most of them to disgorge $100 apiece. Over $7,000 have been levied as fines, and the work goes bravely on. This crusade against our 2,500 unlicensed doggeries has been followed by a tremendous rush to obtain licenses—for no one in the business seems to think of quitting it; so that the crowd at the Commissioner's Office was so great that applicants formed themselves into a long line, which reached two or three times around the room. A great cry has, of course, been raised against Judge Ludlow by the rum fraternity, at what they call his high-handed severity. But, in fining one of these fellows on Tuesday, he adverted to this outcry, and said that if he had ever doubted the justice of his apparent severity, all doubt had been removed by having just read the Report of the County Prison, wherein it was shown that of 19,848 persons committed in 1859, full 12,000 were for drunkenness or its results, while 2,000 others were offenses indirectly proceeding from rum. He alluded to other statistics from the same source, showing the shocking results on this community from the deluge of strong drink. But the public sentiment sustains him in his effort to check it.

Jefferson Medical College turned out 170 young doctors on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, that University of Pennsylvania there were 168 more. Of the whole number of 338, there were 220 from the Slave States, showing that the good sense of these gentlemen resisted the blandishments of the demagogues at home, who sought to seduce them from these celebrated schools.

A Free Banking law is likely to be passed at Harrisburg, in the face of much opposition by the special banks. It has already gone through the House by a large majority.

The camp-followers of the Democracy are sorely exercised at the prospect of $9 a day for the mean fodder they are likely to get at the Charleston Convention, with the chance of having to sleep in nigger cabins, and catching either plenty of fleas or the yellow fever. Let them try it once, and they will learn that such one-horse towns as Charleston are not the places for such Conventions. In fact, the outcry against it is now so general, that it is quite possible the Charleston tavern-keepers will find they have overshot the mark, and that though the Government may be plundered with impunity, yet when the skinning is to be practiced on the Democracy, it is a horse of another color.

PRO-RATA IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1860.

The Senate disposed of the Pro-Rata question to-day by a very decisive vote. A bill was introduced early in the session by Senator Irish of Pittsburgh to regulate railroad charges. The Railroad Committee reported it to the Senate affirmatively, without considering it formally, in order to have it printed. It was subsequently recommitted, and, after a full hearing of both sides, was negatived four to one, and was so reported to the Senate.

In the mean time a pro-rata bill had passed the popular branch of the New-York Legislature. Mr. Irish called up the bill on Tuesday last and substituted the New-York bill almost bodily in Committee of the Whole. It was manifest that the measure would not be adopted by the Senate, and a committee of gentlemen from Pittsburgh met here on Wednesday, and after a free consultation with some of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, prepared a new bill, removing the features most objectionable to the railroad interests.

On Thursday the bill was called up, and the intention of the Allegheny Senators was to propose the modified bill; but Mr. McClure, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute joint resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, to meet like Commissioners from other States interested in the question, to adopt a measure for the concurrent action of the several States. After an animated discussion, which was renewed yesterday and continued until noon, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 22 to 8. The title was then amended, and the resolutions passed finally by a vote of 31 to none. The vote of 22 to 8 was a test vote—the majority being opposed to any definite legislation on the subject until concurrent action can be secured by all the States interested. The joint resolutions will be adopted by the House, and competent Commissioners will doubtless be appointed.

The question has been warmly agitated in the western counties, and the demand for relief from the ruinous policy of the leading railroad lines will be demanded with increased earnestness, until some substantial reformation is attained. That it could be secured promptly, and with vast advantage to all the railroads, and ample relief to the people by concurrent action, is clear; but the vote in the Senate yesterday indicates that Pennsylvania will not move until she will be seconded in good faith by Maryland, New-York and Ohio. SPECTATOR.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT UTICA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of the 3d inst. is an article with this caption: "Rumored Barbarities in the Utica In-"sane Asylum." Then follows a copy of the petition presented to the Legislature by the Coroner's Jury in the case of Norris Tarbell, a patient from Madison County, who died in the Asylum in December last. To this are added these remarks, which appear to be editorial; "there has been for some time, a current "rumor of brutal treatment from the hands of the un-"der-keepers in that Institution, and an investigating "committee has been appointed. There is, also, a "rumor that the under, or ward keepers are in the "habit, when a patient will not go into a cell, at their "request, or offers any resistance, to jump upon him, "thrusting their knees into his sides, and otherwise "brutally treating, and disfiguring him; and then "placing a blanket before the glass door in the cell, "so that the principal keeper cannot see him, when "he passes through the different parts of the Institu-"tion."

The New-York State Lunatic Asylum (not the Utica Insane Asylum) is now, as it always has been, under the management of nine highly respectable citizens of this State, appointed by the Governor and Senate. They are men of irreproachable character in public and private life. Some of them, at least, have been, and are distinguished as well for benevolence and faithfulness to duty, as for intelligence and public enterprize. The first medical superintendent was eminent in his profession, and was admitted, in Europe as well as in the United States, to be in the very front rank of those who, having made the subject of insanity a specialty, had charge of hospitals for the insane. The present Superintendent was educated in the best medical schools of the country; had hospital practice and experience in one of our large cities before he was called to his present office; is extensively known through the State; is acknowledged to possess high professional attainments; is of irreproachable private character, and no man is more kind and benevolent in disposition than he. He has, for his assistants, well educated gentlemen and physicians, who are qualified, by character, disposition and attainments, for the offices which they fill.

Since the opening of the Institution, in January, 1843, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight insane patients have been admitted to its keeping; of which number two thousand three hundred and forty have recovered, and eight hundred and fifty nine have been discharged in an improved condition. There was a daily average of five hundred and nine patients during the last year, and there are now, nearly or quite, five hundred and twenty within its walls. These sufferers are gathered together from all the counties of this State; and, of course, are connected with fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, children, brothers, sisters and friends, who are afflicted and anxious on their account.

Is it just, or, in any sense, right and kind, Messrs. Editors, to send not only over this State, but over the United States, in the columns of your widely circulated and influential journal, such a paragraph as I have quoted from last Saturday's TRIBUNE, without satisfactory evidence of the truth of the rumors which you mention? In so grave a case, ought you not to have been more than usually careful? You have disturbed and distressed many, very many homes. Certainly this should not have been done without sufficient reason. Of course, no objection can be made to the publication of the petition; but that, in fairness, should have been left with the statement that a committee had been appointed. If there are abuses in the Institution, they should be discovered and exposed, and if they arise from cruelty, willfulness, ignorance, want of knowledge or skill, or of watchfulness, or faithfulness, then there is guilt somewhere, and the guilty should be punished; but the attainment of this end does not require such a terrible message as you have sent forth.

Now there is not one word of truth in the rumors which you have circulated; nor have there ever been any occurrences in the Asylum to justify or afford any foundation for them. (It is not intended here to speak of in the case of Tarbell, one way or the other; for that is in the hands of the Legislative Committee, who are urged by the managers and officers of the Institution to make the most rigid and searching examination.) There is no such thing as a "cell" within Asylum walls; nor is there any room or place occupied by a patient which bears a resemblance to a "cell." Every room, thus occupied, is a well-warmed, well-ventilated, well-lighted, and comfortably-furnished apartment. There is not a "glass door in the Institution, except a few half-glass doors which lead from the end of long halls into dining and sitting rooms. It is confidently asserted that, during the whole seventeen years of the existence of the Asylum, not a single patient has ever been kept by an attendant for one moment from the sight of the Superintendent or assistant physician, who wished to see him; or, (in the language of your paragraph) by the "the under-keepers," from the view of the "principal keeper." These designations, by the by, are objectionable. It is prison language, and conveys the idea that the Institution is a prison, instead of a hospital for the sick. The chief officer is "the Superintendent," who, of course, is required to be a well-educated physician. He has three "assistant physicians. The patients are in the immediate care of "attendants," who are such by office as well as by name.

As to the charge of these attendants "jumping upon" patients and "thrusting their knees into their sides," it can be met here only by denial. It is denied positively, and in the widest sense. There is not a shadow of truth in the rumor. That there are some instances of unkindness among sixty to seventy attendants, having charge of more than five hundred insane persons, many of whom are violent and abusive to a degree which they who are without experience in reference to them, can scarcely conceive of, is very probable. No knowledge, or skill, or faithfulness, or device, can prevent this. No father or mother of a large family is competent to protect children, at all times, from the unkindness of nurses and servants. However, the slightest abuse of a patient by an attendant, when known, is invariably punished by immediate dismissal. All means that can be devised are used, to acquire knowledge of abuse and unkindness, and to insure faithfulness.

The writer of this is confident that it would give the Superintendent of the Asylum great pleasure to receive a visit from any one of the editors of THE TRIBUNE, and especially from its "responsible editor," and to open to his inspection every room and corner of the Institution, and show him the management of all its departments. VERITAS.

Utica, March 8, 1860.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS IN CONNECTICUT.—Meetings in Fairfield County, Conn., will be addressed as follows:

Tuesday Night.—The Hon. J. L. Woodford, at Darien.
Wednesday Night.—The Hon. J. L. Woodford, at Westport.
Thursday Night.—The Hon. F. P. Stanton, at Norwalk.
Thursday Night.—The Hon. S. L. Woodford, New-Canaan.

The Connecticut Republicans are wide awake, and working hard. Their enemies have the money; our friends have the right, and must win.

SEIZURE OF A PIRATICAL YACHT.—On Monday morning Officers Cornell and Lee, of the Harbor Police, seized and took to their slip the yacht Eliza, of about eight tuns burden, which belongs to James Baker, one of the men recently charged with stealing grain from the canal-boat Trafalgar. This pirate yacht is said to have been used for conveying the stolen grain from the Trafalgar to the place of deposit. A warrant was issued by Justice Cornwall of Brooklyn for the arrest of Baker. His yacht was found in the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn.

POLITICAL.

—See again what a single vote will do. By a single vote the election of the Speaker was determined. Had this election been otherwise—had it been of another man—Mr. Forney would never have been elected Clerk; Marston, Doorkeeper; Lucas, Postmaster; nor Hoffman, Sergeant-at-Arms. A single vote, too, determined the election of Mr. Ford as Printer, though his election was by a majority of two. For it is said that had not the Hon. Mr. Davis of Maryland given him his vote, the votes of others would have been withheld.

—The Republican Clubs of Chicago are taking steps to erect a public hall capable of holding from seven to ten thousand persons.

—Speaking of the decline of Mr. Douglas's influence in the Senate, *The Chicago Press and Tribune* says:

"Quite recently Mr. Douglas made an effort to secure the clerkship of the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee for his reporter, Sheridan, the same who accompanied him in his last Illinois campaign. Mr. Sheridan is a good phonographer, and, we doubt not, otherwise qualified for the place. Douglas labored personally with each member of the Committe in his behalf, and the result was that Mr. Sheridan did not get a single vote—the Committee elected Mr. Murphy, one of *The Globe* reporters, who had never applied for the place."

—At the election in Carbondale, Penn., last Friday, Mr. Poor was chosen Mayor by 330 majority, and M. B. McTighe Clerk of Mayor's Court. M. B. White City Marshall, and E. E. Garland, Treasurer.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of *The Elmira Press* says that a young man of his acquaintance wrote to Horace Greeley over four years ago, asking his advice, whether one of the professions would not be preferable to tilling the soil. The "philosopher" of THE TRIBUNE returned an answer to the young man; but though something of a scholar, it was not till last Monday that he could decipher the manuscript. The answer is as follows, and shows the practical light in which "H. G." views questions like the one proposed to him:

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

"DEAR SIR: I judge that there are three times as many lawyers and doctors in the country as are needed, and, judging from the price of flour and beef, not half enough farmers. Of course, I judge that you could better look toward growing grain than making pills or pleas. Yours, HORACE GREELEY."

—A valuable discovery has just been made in the vaults of an eminent London banker. The discovery consists of a large box of letters, containing the correspondence of Mr. Bradshaw, Secretary of the Treasury in the reign of George III., a man very well known to the readers of Walpole's Letters, and of the Secret History of the Court Intrigues, when Queen Victoria's paternal grandfather was King. The letters are of the most confidential nature—written by men like the Duke of Grafton, Lord North, Lord Rockingham, Lord Hillsborough, Lord Barrington, Richard Rigby, Sir Philip Francis, and Mr. Boswell's Dr. Samuel Johnson. Johnson's letters relate to his pension; and there are traces of "Junius" in this valuable box of papers.

—Sergeant-at-Arms Williams of the Assembly has been west for three days, subpenaing witnesses in the case of Norris Tarbell, who died so mysteriously at the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Fifteen witnesses have been subpenaed. They were to attend before the Select Committee yesterday.

—The remains of Stevens and Hazlett were brought to Eaglewood, N. J., for interment. The execution took place on Friday. The remains were forwarded by express, and reached Rahway on Saturday, when they were taken at once to Eaglewood. The coffins were opened, but the bodies were not submitted to the care of an undertaker. The features were scarcely recognizable, and they were not shown either to the intimate friends of the deceased or at the funeral. Attached to the button-hole of Stevens's coat by red and blue ribbons, was a plain black India-rubber ring, but for whom it was intended his friends were not informed. His betrothed accompanied his remains from Charlestown, and was joined at Eaglewood by his father and sister.

—*The Kalouga Gazette* announces the arrival in that town of Schamyl's family, consisting of fifteen persons, including his two wives, two sons, and five daughters, with their husbands and children. Schamyl was reading when the approach of the party was announced, and he appeared at first greatly moved by the intelligence, but soon recovered his composure, and knelt down to offer up thanks to Heaven. He then sat down to the table, and had just began dinner when his youngest son, who had ridden on first, entered the room. The reception was very ceremonious, though both were evidently much affected. After kissing his father's hand, the young man retired to some distance, and, standing in a respectful attitude, answered Schamyl's inquiries. The rest of the family were received in the same manner, the men first, and then the women. When all were in the room, Schamyl directed them to join him in returning thanks to God for their prosperous journey.

—*The Post* says, that on an easel in Huntington's studio is a nearly-finished likeness of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. It is the work of Miss Ransom, a pupil of Mr. Huntington, and was commenced nearly a year ago at the City of Washington. It is a strong likeness of the veteran, and, in an artistic point of view, is highly complimentary to the lady artist. It will grace the walls of the Academy at the coming exhibition. Miss Ransom is a native of Ohio, and, we believe, from the same county with Mr. Giddings. Her talents, we think, are of a high order, and we venture to prophesy for her a successful future career.

—At the funeral of a child in Acapulco, Mexico, the body was dressed magnificently, crowned with roses, and the table upon which it was laid was covered with flowers. The table was carried through the streets with the child on it—three or four men and boys walked in front firing rockets, and the military band followed, playing the gayest music. Regarding the death of children as merely their translation to an angelic existence, such an event among these people is an occasion of rejoicing rather than mourning.

—Guido Reni's "Madonna" has been restored to the church from which it was stolen in 1855. The Pope has promised 12,000 crowns for its recovery. The painting was found in London, where it was offered for sale to Messrs. Merighi and Bassi by a stranger. It was sent back to Bologna, but not until after the Pope had lost that city, so that the 12,000 crowns ought to be paid by M. Farini.

—*The Cleveland Plaindealer* says that the Seventh Regiment, of this city, will probably be invited to attend the inauguration of the Perry statue, in Cleveland, on the 18th of next September.

—*The Court Circular* reports another Belgravian elopement. A young lady eloped with her guardian's under butler on St. Valentine's Day, and nothing was heard of their whereabouts until the 18th, when a letter, containing a marriage certificate, was received by Mr. W., informing him that the ceremony had been performed at a well-known church in the aristocratic neighborhood of Wapping. The lady, on coming of age, is entitled to £10,000.

—The *Entr' Acte* says: "The priestess's knife used by Mme. Schedel, when she performed the part of Norma, has been deposited by her son in the National Museum at Pesth. It is in silver, gilt and enriched with 269 precious stones from the mines of Hungary, and was presented to the celebrated singer by her admirers in 1840."

—The other day, in Paris, M. Marie, in a plea before the Imperial Court in behalf of M. Vacherot, the author of a book on Democracy, which had been condemned by a lower tribunal, began to read, as a part of his argument, some passages from a modern book. The Presiding Judge, M. Parterrieu-Lafosse, stopped him, saying that he could not tolerate the reading of doctrines so subversive. "What is that book?" added the Judge, "and who is its author?" "The work," replied Marie, "is entitled 'The Extinction of Pauperism,'